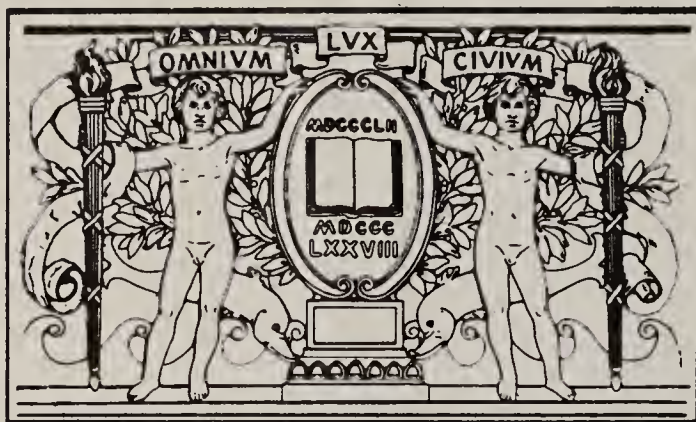
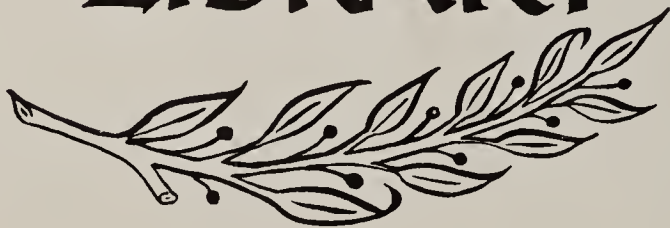


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ACCOUNT OF THE RE-OPENING
OF
S. Botolph's Church, Boston
LINCOLNSHIRE,



ON THURSDAY, THE 12th DAY OF MAY, 1853.

(Reprinted from the Lincolnshire Herald.)

BOSTON:
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ACCOUNT OF THE RE-OPENING

OF THE

Church of St. Botolph, BOSTON.

(Re-printed from the LINCOLNSHIRE HERALD, of May 17, 1853.)

On Thursday, the 12th day of May instant, the re-opening of this Church, on the completion of the extensive works of restoration, which have been so long in hand, took place. An event so deeply interesting—partaking alike of an ecclesiastical and national character,—demands at our hand serious and extended notice: it is, in fact, one of the resting-places in the history of the Church in this district; and whether we regard the proceedings of Thursday last in a religious light, as restoring a large congregation to the building in which their ancestors have for generations worshipped,—or merely as the perfect and well-considered renovation of one of the finest edifices in the kingdom,—it is undoubtedly an occasion unequalled for interest in this town and the extensive district of which this town is considered as the metropolis.

Seven or eight years since, a considerable sum of money was expended in restorations and renovations, chiefly of an external character; but after their completion, the beautiful vista of the interior was still completely disfigured by the inconvenient and ungainly pews, and a constant desire was expressed for their removal, and for such a re-arrangement as should at once present uniformity and increased accommodation; and, in 1851, this desire resulted in the convening of a public meeting, which was held at the Assembly-rooms, on the 20th of March, under the presidency of the Rev. G. B. Blenkin. Resolutions were passed, that a public subscription should be entered into, and the following gentlemen were requested to co-operate with the Vicar and the churchwardens (Thos. Wise, jun., Esq., Mr. Wm. Simonds, and Mr. Hy. Harrap) as a committee for the management and execution of the work:—The Mayor, and B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. H. Oldrid, the Rev. P. Alpe, J. B. Millington, Esq., Thomas Gee, Esq., Frederick Cooke, Esq., Thomas Garfit, Esq., B. S. Simpson, Esq., J. G. Calthrop, Esq., T. Collis, Esq., C. Yeatman, Esq., Mr. J. Beverley, and Mr. J. Gask. F. T. White, Esq., was appointed hon. secretary. The subscriptions promised at the close of the meeting amounted to the munificent sum of £2235 12s. At a meeting of the committee held on the succeeding day, the following address was adopted and published:—"The committee appointed at the public meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of re-seating and otherwise restoring the interior of the parish church of Boston, in entering upon the duties confided to their charge by the subscribers generally, conceive it to be incumbent upon them in the first instance, to tender their thanks to their fellow-subscribers, for the prompt and generous manner in which the appeal made by the vicar and churchwardens has been responded to; and beg to state that, as far as the committee are at present able to judge of the extent of the works which they are

called upon to undertake, the probable cost of such works will be about three thousand five hundred pounds."—The subscription list was, from time to time, rapidly augmented, and on the 6th December, 1852, the amount realised was £3681 9s. 8d.

As time progressed, new necessities presented themselves to the Committee; and matters never originally contemplated—some of a very extensive nature—were undertaken. The consequence was, that the funds fell considerably short of the outlay; and we believe at their completion, the Committee found themselves minus £1200. From this sum is to be deducted the liberal contributions made at the late services; and we make little doubt that the public will readily respond to any further call which may be made upon them to complete the good work in which they have so nobly engaged. The works, (under the superintendence of G. G. Place, Esq., architect) were commenced about September, 1851, and at a meeting held on the first of March last, the committee were enabled to fix the day for the re-opening—a day as anticipated, "fraught with the happiest influences on the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Boston, and calculated to promote the great work of Church extension and restoration generally in this county and diocese."

We now proceed to give an account of the works executed, for the details of which we are indebted to the pen of the Architect.

The Church of St. Botolph, at Boston, is the most magnificent parochial edifice in this kingdom. Its actual admeasurements exceed those of most other Parish Churches. Grantham, Coventry, Bristol, Newark, Louth, &c., are far surpassed by the splendid proportions and the gigantic dimensions of the great giant,—St. Botolph's. Its nave is of greater width, and its tower of more glorious architecture, than is to be found in any of the English Cathedrals. The condition of the interior, until the present restoration, was certainly unsightly, and not Church-like; but it was not so far degraded with galleries as many Churches. About the year 1740, considerable works were done to this noble building, with great liberality, and as far as classical work goes, they were handsome.

The Church, as a whole, is most proportionate and uniform, although erected at two distinct periods. The present Nave and Chancel formed the first design; about a hundred years later, the unrivalled West Tower was added, and the Chancel also lengthened. Before the building of the Tower the four great angles were adorned with Turrets as at King's College Chapel, Cambridge. The Tower, the roofs, and some minor details, are of the perpendicular period, and the rest of the Church is of remarkably fine decorated work.

The present works consist chiefly of new floors and oak-seating throughout the Church, a large stained glass window at the east end of the Chancel, the building of a chamber for and removal of the organ to the external north-west angle of the Chancel. The restoration of the fine oak stalls of the Chancel, and the addition of seven new highly-carved

canopies to the same. The new benches of the Nave are of English oak, and all open. A very elaborate new font is placed at the westward of the Nave, raised upon its proper steps. The greatest work is the new building of the groined ceiling in the Tower, of which we shall speak hereafter.

To make way for the new improvements the removal of the following details became necessary. In the Chancel, an elaborate Corinthian Altar Piece, or Reredos, has been removed, so as to clear the east window, as also a large singing gallery which crossed the Chancel arch and held the organ. The ringing chamber-floor in the Tower, which hid from view the lower lantern, has also been taken away.

The east Chancel window is filled with elaborate painted glass, by M. and A. O'Connor: it is designed with a view of combining the genealogy of our Blessed Lord with his great and everlasting glory, and the artists have availed themselves of the architectural disposition of the openings to produce the best arrangement possible. There are seven main lights of large dimensions, and through the three central openings there is a treatment of "The Jesse Branch." The subject of the window commences at the base of the centre opening with the figure of Jesse, from whom issues the Radix branch, enclosing above the figures of David and Joseph at each side of the Blessed Virgin, who is represented as holding the infant Jesus, to whom the Magi, or three Eastern Kings, are offering gifts. Immediately over this is our Blessed Lord, crucified; at each side of Him are standing figures of the four Evangelists, the great recorders of the sacrifice and of the events relating to it. Above the Crucifixion is a grand figure of our Blessed Lord seated in Majesty upon his Throne; he holds the Orb and Cross in one hand, whilst the other is raised in the typical act of benediction: at each side of this representation are two Angels, gracefully grouped, bearing palms in their hands, and in attitudes of adoration. Full front figures of the Apostles standing under good early canopies in the four outer openings, form an appropriate finish to this part of the general design. All those figures are of large size, in proportion alike with the openings of the window and the very fine building they are placed in.

The subject of the tracery (which is very rich and well filled with openings flowing and elegant) is a representation of "The Heavenly Hierarchy," founded on good ancient examples, consisting of the Archangels, Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael; Seraphim, Cherubim, and, over these, "A choir of Angels," with musical instruments. The combination of foliage and canopy work, an abundance of most carefully executed grisaille; great richness, purity, and peculiarity in the tints, shew how much artistic effect may be produced with this difficult material in the style adopted. Ancient authorities from works of art in the county have been freely used: for the grisaille, from Lincoln Minster; for details and treatment of foliage in the Jesse Branch, from Gedney, Lincolnshire; for border, from Pinchbeck, in the same county. The character of the drawing throughout is severe, without grotesqueness.

The stone tracery of this window is entirely new, and harmonises well with the other windows in the Church. The iron Altar rails of 1740 have been used again, and the Sacrament floor is laid down with Minton's best tiles. The Communion Table, of English oak, is very massive. The Altar hanging is of red velvet and gold. The wall behind the Altar is too plain, but a sculptured reredos is intended to be erected hereafter. The ancient Chancel stalls, for 80 persons, are very beautiful, and the new canopies have been designed by the architect with a very happy effect. The same may be said of the organ case, which is placed over the first six stalls west on the north side of the Chancel. The Chancel screen, the lower portion only of which is now supplied, is adorned with delicate tracery work, and reflects great credit. The Nave benches are for the most part with square ends, but in the eastern bay a few poppy heads are introduced. Too much praise cannot be given to the manner of arranging the passages. A broad aisle, 9 feet wide, is taken up in the middle of the Nave, and the Nave columns stand free, and unencumbered, in similar open passages of considerable width.

The floors of the body of the Church are almost entirely composed of ancient ledger stones, all of great interest, and some few very magnificent. Those of greater interest are the "Peascod Brass," in the north aisle, and the remains of a large Flemish Brass in the Tower, near the Font. The gas fittings are by Skidmore, of Coventry, and are really very chaste.

The new Font is placed at the west end of the Nave, near to the doors of the Church. A more exquisite work of art cannot be conceived, whilst the execution reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Wm. Lee, the carver of it. It is made from a block of Ancaster stone, and has been taken for Caen stone, as well as alabaster, more than once. A lofty set of steps compose the elevation on which it stands, whilst gilded rods, and silk cords, surround and protect it. This unsurpassed piece of Church furniture is the special offering of that munificent Churchman, A. J. B. Hope, Esq. Over the font hangs a large "Corona," of which, as it will, we believe, be removed, we will say nothing. We must now give a passing notice of the new groined vaulting in the Tower. The greatest glory of the fens of Lincolnshire is her most beautiful parish Churches, and the glory of them all, is the Church of Boston. It is our pleasing duty here to record, as an act of our own day, the re-building of the groined roof in the steeple of our parish Church; but to be properly understood, it must be seen. Suffice it here to say, that this work, considering it as a piece of construction, or as a work of art, or in its elevated position; considering it in every point of view, we say it is the glory of the County of Lincoln, and the pride of the whole nation. Thanks be to the committee, for ordering it, and compliments to the architect for his masterly construction. It is elevated 156 feet above the floor of the Church, so that many of the spires of the fens would stand beneath the sculptured bosses of this unequalled vaulting. The centre boss, before being carved, weighed 6 tons, and bears the "Agnus Dei;" the four principal ones the emblems of the Holy Evangelists; the next four contain Angels, bearing the words, "O Lamb of God."

The organ was put under the care of Messrs. Hill, and is highly gratifying both as to sound and appearance. The new room built to hold it accords with the work to which it is added. The pulpit is the old one of 1620, handsomely restored and fitted up. The Holy Bible stands on a beautiful brazen eagle lectern, a very desirable piece of furniture in a church so large as St. Botolph's.

It is now our gratifying task to detail the proceedings of Thursday last, the day on which the portals of this splendid Temple were once more thrown open for the reception of the congregation.

The weather, which for some days previous had been wet and unseasonable, was on Thursday morning beautiful in the extreme; and although the wind continued in a cold quarter, the sun shone brilliantly in a cloudless sky. Many of the more distinguished guests arrived in Boston on the Wednesday evening; amongst them the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who was the guest of the Vicar. A merry peal from our fine but long-silent bells, greeted the arrival of our new Diocesan.

The Great Northern Company ran special trains on Thursday morning, and hundreds of the clergy, gentry and ladies from all parts of the country reached Boston at an early hour. The streets presented a holiday aspect; the bells rang merrily; and shortly after nine o'clock, groups of gaily-dressed persons repaired to the parish church, where they were admitted by ticket. We may remark, that this somewhat difficult matter of arrangement was conducted with an absence of confusion reflecting great credit upon those to whom it was entrusted; nearly 3000 persons were admitted before eleven o'clock, and we have heard of no complaint of either want of accommodation, or hurry or incivility.

The Corporation assembled at the Town Hall, at the request of the Mayor, and shortly before eleven proceeded in a body to the Chancel, the stalls on the north and south sides of which have been permanently appropriated to their use. The coup d'œil which presented itself on entering by the Chancel door, was in the highest degree imposing; the magnificent nave and aisles were crowded by a hushed and anxious congregation; from the Chancel rails to the west tower,

there was no available space unoccupied. Exactly at 11 o'clock, the great western gates were thrown open, and the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, accompanied by the chief dignitaries of the Church, the Mayor of Boston, and preceded by the churchwardens, proceeded up the middle aisle to the seats allotted to them in the Chancel. The Ven. Archdeacon Bonney sat at the Communion-table, at which part of the service he subsequently assisted. As the imposing procession entered the sacred edifice, the organ pealed forth its solemn, but somewhat muffled tones from the new building to which it has been consigned, on the north-western corner of the Chancel. The voluntary (from the Elijah), was beautifully played by Mr. Thirtle, the organist, who on this occasion more than supported the brilliant musical reputation he has so indisputably established. The choir from Lincoln Cathedral, and some singers from Peterborough, were placed in front of the Corporation stalls, and probably never were the magnificent voices of Messrs. Brookes, Mason, Thurton, and other singers heard to greater advantage than on this interesting occasion.

The great body of the clergy were accommodated with seats in the Chancel. It is almost impossible to give a correct list of those who attended; the Mayor has, however, favored us with the following names of the reverend and other gentlemen whose presence was notified to the Committee of management:—

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
The Ven. H. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Lincoln.
The Ven. T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester.

The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Vicar of Boston.
The Rev. J. H. Oldrid, Lecturer of Boston.
The Rev. W. L. Childs, Curate of Boston.
The Rev. A. D. Parkinson, Curate of Boston. [School
The Rev. G. E. Pattenden, Head Master of the Grammar
The Rev. F. Firman, Second Master, ditto.
The Rev. P. Alpe, Incumbent of Chapel of Ease, Boston.
The Rev. Richard Conington, Boston.

THE REVERENDS

Ld. Alwyne Compton, Castle Ashby	Hon. A. H. Gore, Witheall
Sir C. Macgregor, Baronet, Cabourn	G. F. Apthorpe, Lincoln
Dr. Moore, Spalding	H. Harris, Horbling
W. F. John Kaye, Riseholme	E. R. Mantell, Louth
F. B. Blenkin, Leicester	W. H. Iggulden, Louth
R. Mitchenson, East Retford	J. D. Giles, Belleau
R. Ouseby, Kirton in Lindsey	John S. Nuzum, Martin
G. H. Humphreys, do.	George Atkinson, Stow
Mark Garfit, Stretton	George Hutton, Gate Burton
Arthur Garfit, Gt. Yarmouth	S. G. Bellairs, Deeping St. Nicholas
J. Lewis, Spalding	James S. Brown, Quadring
T. H. Lister, Luddington	F. C. Massingberd, Ormsby
W. Morley. Raithby	T. T. Penrose, Coleby
E. M. Chapman, Grimsthorpe	W. Smyth, Elkington
H. F. Hutton, Spridlington	J. G. Smyth, Elkington
J. Morton, Holbeach	Wm. Nevins, Miningsby
F. Latham, Anwick	Charles Terrot, Wispington
Dr. Hodges, Lyme Regis	George Carter, Coningsby
W. M. Pierce, West Ashby	F. Swan, Sausthorpe
Richard Yerburch, Sleaford	T. P. Lowe, Saltfleetby
S. Bridge, Camberwell	Geo. Jackson, North Reston
G. Hills, Yarmouth	W. H. Flowers, Ulceby
John Twells, Gamston	W. P. Vyner, Withern
J. Owston, Sausthorpe	W. B. Harrison, Gayton
T. H. Rawnsley, Halton	D. E. Jones, Stamford
Field Flowers, Tealby	Edmund Huff, Horncastle
J. H. Revington, Tealby	T. W. Booth, Friskney
Robt. Hollis, South Thoresby	M. T. Wilkinson, Lincoln
J. E. Rudd, Covenham	W. J. Jenkins, Fillingham
S. R. Webster, Ingham	Edward Garfit, Saxilby
F. Pretzman, Great Carlton	C. T. Swan, Scothorne
W. Smith, Stewton	D. Winstone, Wainfleet
W. H. Wyatt, Snenton	Geo. Jeans, Vicar of Alford
	J. Pugh, Vicarage, Sutterton

W. F. Spencer, Stamford
E. H. Edman, Addlethorpe
Robert Giles, Partney
Thomas White, Horncastle
J. M. Cookesley, Alford
W. N. Jepson, Lincoln
John Otter, Ranby
John Sutton, Lincoln
C. Holland, Fleet
J. H. Bayley, Kirkby
J. Tumman, Little Steeping
Ayscough Floyer, M. Chapel
R. G. Walls, Great Steeping
Dr. Homer, Freiston
C. F. Hildyard, Grantham
Dr. Smith, Horncastle
E. W. Hughes, Welton-le-Wold
S. Cooke, Woodhall
E. Mortlock, Utterby
J. Alington, Candlesby
F. Pickford, Hagg
Joseph Green, Owmbly
Edmund Smyth, Elkington
Dr. Badcock, Little Carlton
J. G. Overton, Rothwell
T. D. Young, Sutton St. M.
T. Whitworth, Thorpe
P. G. Willoughby, Carlton
J. Bassett, Willoughton
R. Bassett, North Thoresby
J. Sutton, Reephram
R. Parker, Well
J. R. Johnson, Moorby
B. Maddock, Middle Rasen
Geo. Babb, Biscathorpe
Arthur Newbold, Thornton
H. Johnson, Wytham on the Hill
S. G. Scobell, Market Rasen
E. A. Cooper, High Toynton
J. Pooley, Limber
H. Fielding, Salmondby
E. Moore, Spalding
H. Guillebaud
R. E. Roy, Skirbeck
H. B. St. Pell, Skirbeck
J. B. Travers, Mumby

M. T. Latham, Tattershall
N. Walters, Stamford
J. Jackson, Benington
W. Williamson, Welton
John White, Grayingham
R. W. Cracroft, Harrington
John Russell, Holland Fen
T. Mitchinson, Carrington
P. H. Palmer, Woolsthorpe
J. S. Gibney, Lincoln
C. De la Cour, Heckington
T. L. Bennett, Long Sutton
F. E. Gretton, Stamford
Geo. Coltman, Stickney
I. Russell, Stickford
Wm. Robinson, Langrville
Wm. Grice, Tothill
W. B. Hopkins, Cambridge
J. G. Bussell, Newark
E. Jenkins, Billingham
W. H. Simpson, Folkingham
J. Holmes, Swineshead
West Wayet, Pinchbeck
John Cheales, Skendleby
J. Altham, Bicker
J. Y. Mitchinson, Helpringham
G. H. Parry, Surfleet
C. W. Kingston, Sutton St. E.
John Topham, Spalding
Jos. Wilson, Sutterton
Wm. Ludlow, Kirton
John Wilson, Wigtoft
J. George, Deeping St. James
Henry Holdsworth, Fishtoft
Thos. Sewell, Aswardby
K. Foster, Dowsby
W. E. Jowett, Silk Willoughby
John Cholmeley, Wainfleet
L. D. Kennedy, Low Toynton
C. D. Holland, Burgh
W. E. Chapman, Edenham
J. D. Greenside, Donington
T. L. Edwards, Sibsey
M. Sheath, Wyberton
John Tunnard, Frampton
Chas. Bowen, Revesby
C. Sunderland, East Vile

THE CORPORATION.

Ald. J. Rawson	—	R. Dyer
— J. Noble	—	W. Clegg
— G. Hartley	—	W. H. Clarke
— John Sharp	—	James Grant
— M. Staniland	—	Edward Ingram
Councillors W. H. Adams	—	William Taylor
— Fred. Cooke	—	W. H. Lewin
— T. Fricker	—	E. Tewson
— J. Allen	—	J. T. Rose
Sir Edmund Prideaux	S. H. Jebb, Esq.	
Sir C. H. J. Anderson	J. H. Hollway, Esq.	
The Mayor of Lincoln	— Berry, Esq. G. N. R.	
The Mayor of Great Grimsby	G. G. Place, Esq., Architect	
The Mayor of Wisbech	B. Kenrick, Esq., Town Clerk	
Col. Linton, Stirtloe House	Col. T. B. Lawrence, Boston, Mass, U. S.	
J. W. Yorke, Walmsgate	Mr. Somerby, do.	
J. Denniston, Esq. G. N. R.	Mr. Clarke, do.	
J. C. Little, Esq.	Mr. Phillips, do.	
Thos. Wise, Esq.		

The prayers were read by the Vicar and Lecturer of Boston; the first lesson by the Rev. W. E. Chapman, of Edenham, and the second by the Rev. P. Alpe. The Lord Bishop read the communion service, in the impressive and inspired language of which, our new Diocesan first raised his voice in prayer in the district entrusted to his spiritual sway. His Lordship's voice is full and clear, and the enunciation beautifully distinct; in the Communion service and subsequently in the sermon, the right rev. Prelate more nearly approached the consummation of what appears to be all but an impossibility in this spacious edifice, of making his voice heard by all, than we have had for many years realised.

A full cathedral service (Boyce's in C.) was sung by the gentlemen from Lincoln; including, after the third collect,

the Anthem "Lord, thou alone art God," (from Mendelssohn's St. Paul), the effect of which was very fine, and the accompaniment perfect. The responses to the Commandments were by Mendelssohn.

The Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. His text was taken from 1st Corinthians 12 chapter, 7th verse,—“But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal.”

The sermon, which was listened to with deep attention, carefully avoided all doctrinal points: notwithstanding that the Lord Bishop now for the first time met any large number of the Clergy of his diocese, his discourse partook in no degree of the character of a charge; and his Lordship only once turned towards his rev. brethren in the Chancel, when reminding them of the duties of their ministration. It may, in fact, be described as a domestic sermon; the language forcible, but so pure and simple as to adapt itself to the comprehension of the humblest hearer. A contemporary justly describes it as an impressive enunciation of the Christian virtues—the duty of every member of the church to use his gifts for the good of others. There was, said his Lordship, a great diversity of gifts, but all of one spirit, and they were given to be exercised for the benefit of all. Man cannot live for himself alone—the happiness of each being the interest of all, and the general welfare consisting in mutual good offices. All Christians were bound together in a spiritual union with Christ, so they were all bound together in unity. The duties of the ministers of the church were then alluded to, and of the various members of the church. The rich were to regard themselves as stewards, and so conduct themselves that men may see their good works and glorify God. They that have education were to disseminate their knowledge amongst the ignorant. Parents were to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord: sponsors to assist parents: children to obey their parents: masters and mistresses were not only to be just to their servants, but to set them a good example: servants were to obey their masters in the Lord, and each one was to do the work to which he had been called. The Bishop then alluded to the good work that had been done—the restoration of the church, and having stated that the funds, though liberally contributed, were still insufficient, he called on every one to render further assistance according to his means.

At the close of the sermon the Hallelujah chorus was sung.

The Holy Communion was celebrated immediately after the sermon, and was attended by a large number of clergy and laity.

After the sermon, a collection was made; we give the total collected at the end of our report.

THE DEJEUNER

Took place in the afternoon, in a spacious and elegant booth erected by Mr. W. Stainton, at the back of the National School-rooms. It was one of the best constructed buildings of the kind we have ever seen, and admirably adapted to accommodate upwards of 1000 guests. The walls were lined with pink and white calico, in alternate stripes; festoons of evergreens and flowers ornamented the roof at intervals; and the entrance lobby displayed a choice collection of hot-house plants. The building was an oblong, of 135 feet by 53 feet; and it was admirably arranged that the platforms for the Chairman, Vice-chairman, and speakers, should be in the centre of the sides, and not at the ends of the building, by which means the voices commanded a greater space than could have been otherwise accomplished. The collation, which was of course cold, was provided by Messrs. Jackson, of the Peacock Inn: we believe it gave general satisfaction.

The Chair was taken by F. T. White, Esq., Mayor of Boston, supported on his right by the Lord Bishop, and on his left by the Rev. the Vicar; and the Vice-chair by J. B. Millington, Esq.; and amongst the company were nearly the whole of the gentlemen mentioned above, accompanied by their ladies and other female relatives and friends, whose splendid attire gave the pavilion, when filled, (as it was in every part), a most gay and lively appearance. The Vicar of Boston said grace before meat, and due justice having been done to the ample provision, “Non nobis Domine” was well sung by the gentlemen of the Lincoln choir; after which

THE MAYOR, who was most cordially received, rose and said: My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—Having been requested by my friend, the rev. gentleman who sits at my left hand, the Vicar of this Parish, to preside at this meeting, I must appeal to your kind and most favorable indulgence in endeavoring, however inadequately, to discharge the duties devolving upon me in that capacity. The first health which, in the order of the day's proceedings, I have the honour and high privilege to introduce to you, in the full confidence that it will meet with your prompt and cordial acceptance, is that of “Her most gracious Majesty the Queen.” This is a health which at all public meetings it is both usual and customary to propose; and yet it is one with regard to which it may be truly said that ‘use cannot pall nor custom satiate’—for whether we regard that illustrious Princess in all public relations of the State, or, if it may be spoken with the most perfect respect and profound sense of duty, in the still more attractive and endearing aspect of domestic life, we perceive presented before our eyes a character which at once commands our admiration and justifies our homage. And if, upon ordinary occasions, the very mention of this name be grateful to our feelings, how much more to-day, when we have the happiness and privilege of seeing around us, and conjoined with ourselves, so many fair ladies, whose presence we are not frequently favoured with at public meetings. It would therefore be more than unbecoming in me were I to detain you with any further observations in prefacing this health, being most anxious also to yield to the strains of one of the noblest anthems that ever warmed our hearts or elevated our emotions. Let me then call upon you cordially to drink the health of our most gracious sovereign (cheers).

“The National Anthem” was then sung by the gentlemen from Lincoln, the whole company joining in the chorus.

THE MAYOR:—I have now to call upon you to receive a health intimately connected with that which has just been welcomed by this meeting: it is that of ‘Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.’ Of the Prince Albert it is unnecessary that I should speak, further than to acknowledge in the name of you all how fully His Royal Highness has, ever since his arrival on these shores, sustained his high and most distinguished position; so that if there be one man in England of whom it may be more fitly pronounced than any other, we may well say that the Consort of the Queen is the most faithful subject of Her Majesty. In the young Prince of Wales, in whom the nation's hopes of, as we pray, the yet far distant future are centred, in the Princess Royal, and the other branches of this august family, we feel assured that we behold fresh pledges for the security of the Crown, and for the welfare and happiness of this land for generations yet to come. Blessings so great as these it is not possible to over-estimate; we can only in some degree adequately appreciate them, by imagining their absence; by the thought which inevitably occurs to us, how, in such a case, even the Throne might be a place of solitude. I propose to you, then, in all loyalty and sincerity, the health of “the Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family” (cheers).

THE MAYOR: My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen, by far the most responsible and onerous task confided to my charge this day now devolves upon me, and if before I have had occasion to solicit your indulgent consideration, I must still more do so now, when I attempt, in the presence of his Lordship, in the presence of the venerable and reverend gentlemen who compose so large a proportion of the Clergy of this County, and from many distant parts of the Kingdom, to give “the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln.” My Lord (turning towards the Bishop), it is my duty and high privilege to offer to your lordship, in the first instance, the united and most respectful congratulations of the inhabitants of this town, of the corporation of this ancient borough, and, (standing in the position which I have the honour to occupy), the congratulations of this large, most imposing, and influential assemblage, upon your accession to the pastoral care of this extensive and important Diocese—under the happy auspices which the high character, the eminent talents, and Christian virtues of your lordship's immediate and revered predecessor reflect upon your path; shedding, as it were, like the last rays of the setting sun, a sacred halo around the see of Lincoln! And, my Lord, in those public and general testimonies of approba-

tion which have accompanied your course to the present hour, we recognise, if we may say so with sentiments of the utmost deference, a sure guarantee and harbinger that your lordship's future career, of which we humbly hope to experience the benefits, will be commensurate with those bright and hopeful promises which such testimonies afford. To the venerable and reverend gentlemen of the clergy now present, and not only to the present but to those absent from various causes, my most respectful thanks are due for the most kind, considerate, and sympathising terms in which they have upon this occasion been pleased to respond to the invitations of which, on behalf of the Committee entrusted with the care of these works, and of the arrangements of to-day, I have been the humble instrument. In the immediate recollection of the sacred services through which we have so lately passed, the impression of which is yet fresh in our thoughts, I must not venture to do more than to congratulate all assembled here upon the presence of such a body of the Clergy as I believe it may be safely said has never before been witnessed in Boston. And that I may not further detain you, knowing well to what point the expectations of this meeting are directed, I ask you all whether in beholding such a scene, with thankful and grateful hearts towards "the giver of every good and perfect gift," we may not well believe that this entertainment, though it may be exceeded by many in point of festive luxury, (and therefore, I have the best possible reasons for believing, on account of its very simplicity, more acceptable to the feelings of his Lordship as also to the rev. gentlemen present,) yet in real enjoyment and solid profit will be found to be like those suppers of the Athenian, which pleased not only the day they were given, but also the day after. How much pleasure and sincere gratification it must afford to the Rev. gentleman, the Vicar, to the Lecturer, and other Clergymen of this immediate parish, it is not for me to imagine; but a token of it will I believe be given in the cordiality and truth with which indeed you have already welcomed the health of the Bishop and Clergy of this diocese (loud cheers).

The Lord Bishop of LINCOLN, who was loudly cheered on rising, said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I am most sincerely obliged to you for the kind and cordial way in which you have proposed and received me on this occasion; and I only regret that I am unable to acknowledge your kindness in the way I ought. For my reverend brethren, the clergy, who are present, it would ill become me to say much; you, gentlemen, have this advantage over me, you know their worth; and that you esteem them highly, and fully appreciate their services and labors, is amply shown by the way in which you have received this toast, (hear.) For myself, I stand on this occasion almost a perfect stranger amongst you; and I venture to accept your present welcome as an augury of your future kindness, and I trust I shall always experience from you a tolerant indulgence of errors, and a candid appreciation of at least the best intentions faithfully to discharge my duties (applause.) If you will excuse a little egotism on such an occasion, allow me to say, that I am here under a deep and solemn consciousness of the responsibilities of the office which I have accepted, I fear with few qualifications for the discharge of its duties, unless it is found in my own sense of my unfitness, and some little experience which I have gained in the discharge of the active duties of a large parish; which will at least oblige me to sympathise with, and perhaps enable me to help my clergy in their christian efforts, if it does not assist me in the new sphere in which I am placed (applause.) Although I hold an earnest purpose—God helping me—to accomplish that which is looked for at my hands, I know that purpose will go for little unless it be seconded by the endeavours of the clergy, the aid of the laity, and the cordial and constant prayers of both (hear.) In the remarks of the worthy Mayor, there was one chord he touched, of a nature peculiarly affecting to me; and it was with gratifying feelings I listened to the warm and kindly expressions of appreciation of the eminent Christian virtues of my predecessor (hear.) It is a great comfort to me to tread in footsteps so well and wisely planted as those of that revered prelate. I have had the privilege of knowing him as a parishioner; I esteemed him for his profound learning; I admired him for his unvaried kindness, his mild wisdom, "mitis sapientia Lœli" his gentle disposition, his great but not indiscriminate benevolence (hear.) He must have a difficult task who follows in the footsteps of Bishop Kaye; and, for myself, I can only say that I shall be quite willing to suffer in the comparison, if I am only enabled to imitate his example (cheers.)

J. B. MILLINGTON, Esq., proposed the health of the Venerable Archdeacon Bonney, observing that all knew and would cheerfully join him in testifying to the perfect amiability of the venerable gentleman, and the uniform zeal he displays on all occasions in the discharge of the duties of his office (applause.)

The ARCHDEACON of LEICESTER briefly responded on behalf of his brother, who was prevented by indisposition—as they might have observed this morning—from attending the meeting in the pavilion. He would only express to them his assurance that his brother was most anxious to do all he could to discharge his duties as Archdeacon, although his health had of late almost confined him to his room.

The Bishop of LINCOLN then said: I am entrusted with the proposal of the next toast, which is of a somewhat peculiar nature, inasmuch as I shall be calling on most of those present to drink their own healths, when I propose "The Subscribers for the Re-pewing and Restoration" (applause.) Boston may well be proud of her noble Church, as she may be also proud of the great liberality and public spirit of its parishioners (hear.) It is indeed a most noble sight to see such a building restored to even more than its pristine beauty; and not merely as a spectacle do we admire it, but as the chosen temple for the worship of the Lord in truth (applause.) It should make us thank God, and take courage for the Church of our day. For myself, I feel deep satisfaction that the first official act in which I have been engaged in this district has been connected with so interesting an event as that you have met this day to celebrate. I look upon this occasion as an earnest that my reverend brethren and myself shall for many years work together—if it be God's will—to build up the far nobler Church of Christ, composed of living souls, whose destiny is eternal (loud applause.)

THOS. GARFIT, Esq., who was very warmly received, said,—Mr. Mayor, my Lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I could have wished that it had devolved upon some person better qualified than myself to return thanks on behalf of my brother subscribers, for the compliment you have paid us on this momentous occasion. I can venture to assure you, my Lord, on behalf of the contributors to the fund for the restoration of Boston Church, whose numbers I am happy to say comprise many amongst the poorer as well as the more affluent classes of society, that the kind and cheering words of sympathy and encouragement, with which you have been pleased to address us, will be gladly received and warmly appreciated; and if in returning thanks on their behalf and my own, I should trespass for a few moments on your attention, it will be in the hope that the motives and feelings which influenced us, and the happy success with which our humble efforts have been crowned, may be the means of affording encouragement to those who are now engaged in, or who are now contemplating works of a similar character. Although there may be many a spot within this diocese, where a church might well be erected, although there may be many a church built through the pious wisdom of our ancestors, which I will not say is now falling to dilapidations and decay, but speaking within bounds, I may say to which it would be well if the architect's attention were directed; yet it can scarcely be alleged that among Christianly-educated persons like those who are now assembled here, there will be found any to deny the duty which devolves upon all of endeavouring, so far as our means extend, to promote the interest and provide for the temporal wants of the Christian church (hear). The danger on our part would rather appear to be, not so much that we should deny the general duty, but rather that immersed as we may be in the business or the pleasures of the world, engaged in the varied and attractive pursuits of a social life, that we should pay too much attention to the things of time, and too little of those of eternity, and in this, as in other Christian requirements, fall far short of that standard of duty to which we ought to endeavour to attain. Yet if we look at the aspect of the times in which we live, if we consider the country to which we belong, her vast resources, her extended territory, her enormous and increasing wealth, her progress of education, her means of locomotion, the indisscribable energy and activity, industry, and perseverance, which everywhere characterise the English name (cheers); and if, above all, we look at our beloved country as the chosen depository and the adopted exponent of sound and scriptural truth, we are constrained to admit it is not for

the lust of conquest, the aggrandizement of commerce, the increase of national or individual wealth, that all these good gifts have been showered down upon us (applause). I cannot here enlarge, I ought rather to apologise for introducing a subject which may well be the cause of anxious consideration to the observant mind, but thus much I may be allowed to remark, that if England does pursue the course that appears to be marked out for her in spiritual things, then indeed we have the brightest authority for believing that whether she still be permitted to pursue her onward course of earthly greatness, or whether she has reached that culminating point at which past history tells us nations begin to decline, there will be laid up for her children a more lasting inheritance, a more enduring habitation, even "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (applause). It may be objected that this is too wide a field, too extensive a view, too great a work for us to partake in; but this will not absolve us from doing so much as clearly lies within our power. There is a point in connection with this which I confess always presses strongly upon my mind. We have in this district most magnificent churches, a numerous, highly educated, and often well-endowed body of clergymen, spiritual advantages with but little pecuniary cost to ourselves; in this immediate district, and in many parts of this diocese, the ordinary sources of the emoluments of the church press but lightly upon the people; this must surely permit us to be forward in good works going on around us; for should not spiritual advantages be shown in spiritual results? (applause.) It would indeed be a great and glorious thing if at this reopening of our noble church, at this interesting scene which we have been privileged to witness of our Bishop first meeting with a vast body of those clergymen to whom he is henceforth to be united, if here on this day and on this occasion, it pleased the Almighty and Allwise Dispenser of all Events, to raise up amongst us and around us such a spirit of philanthropy and Christian love, such a sense of Christian responsibility and Christian duty, that we, too, the laity of this province, should henceforth feel a more active and deeper interest, and take an humble though zealous part in promoting the interests and extending the influence of that branch of the Christian church to which we are ourselves so largely and deeply indebted (loud applause).

The Rev. the VICAR (who, on rising, was enthusiastically received), said,—My Lord, ladies and gentlemen, the toast which I have the honor to propose is one which follows in natural sequence, for having drunk the health of the subscribers to the Restoration fund, I consider it our high and bounden duty to pay a similar mark of respect to those gentlemen chiefly of the laity, by whom that fund has been so ably dispensed (hear), and who have come forward in the most liberal spirit to strengthen with their aid the hands of the clergy in carrying out the great and noble work we have this day consummated (applause). It is not of course to be expected that works of so extensive a nature can have been completed in a manner to give perfect satisfaction to all; but I am bound to say that the Committee at least have performed their labours with the utmost cordiality and unanimity; and I believe, and desire here publicly to declare, that I cannot conceive the execution of any great work of this description in a more undivided spirit, and with a more cordial and sympathising appreciation from high and low, rich and poor (applause). I ask you, therefore, to join me in drinking the healths of the Committee (applause).

FRED. COOKE, Esq., rose to respond on behalf of the Committee. He said: Mr. Mayor, my Lord, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you with the cordiality with which you have received this toast. I am not saying too much when I assert that the Committee at least merit thus much, that they have done all that lay in their power properly to carry out the restoration of our beautiful church (hear). I regret very much that we are not honoured on this occasion with the presence of a gentleman—a member of the Committee—who has most munificently contributed to our funds. I mean Benjamin Bond Cabbell (cheers). That gentleman has given us a donation amounting to £340 (cheers). And this is the second time he has contributed a similar sum in this town, for religious and educational purposes (renewed applause). The Committee have accomplished a task not unaccompanied with great difficulties; it was thought that we never could have raised the large sum required; and the result is truly creditable to the liberality of the public. As to the details of our expenditure, I feel bound to make a short statement.

In the first instance the sum of £4000 was expended; and the second (the present) restoration, will cost £5000 more (hear). And although I must acknowledge with gratitude the enormous subscription received, I cannot conceal that at the present time there exists a wide margin between our receipts and liabilities,—a difference existing against the Committee of no less than £1200 (hear). We nevertheless rely, with confidence, on the liberality of the friends of the Church of England, to enable us to complete the good work we have undertaken, and to restore our beautiful parish church to a degree of perfection, creditable to ourselves, and to the glory of generations yet unborn (cheers.)

THOS. GEE, Esq., said: Mr. Mayor, my Lord, ladies and gentlemen, as one of the Committee I have been requested to propose what will be a most welcome toast,—the health of the Vicar and Churchwardens (applause). I hope I may be allowed to refer for one moment to the high character which the rev. gentleman has gained since he has been amongst us; and to remind you that to him is indebted the originating of that noble undertaking of which we have this day witnessed the completion (hear). The Vicar was aware of the great want of accommodation in our church,—and how particularly that evil was felt by the poorer classes; and it was under his auspices, and by his influence, that the first public meeting was held, and those steps adopted which have ultimately met with unparalleled success (applause). The Committee have certainly had great difficulties to contend with, and none more so than a want of funds. I certainly objected to some portion of the works, particularly to one or two involving the most expense, because I did not think it right to expend more money than we had received, and for purposes we had not contemplated (hear). But I cannot say that I now regret which has been effected; I should, indeed, be sorry that any work executed—any one stone laid—should not have been done (applause). I must congratulate my brother Committee-men on the gratifying presence of the Lord Bishop and so numerous a body of the clergy this day; and I cannot doubt that, under such auspices, and with their continued countenance, we shall ultimately overcome all difficulties which oppose us (hear). In conclusion I beg to acknowledge how much we are indebted to the Churchwardens, who have had most arduous duties to perform from beginning to end, and to the excellence of whose accommodations this day all are so well able to bear witness (hear). I beg to propose "the Vicar and Churchwardens" (applause).

The Rev. the VICAR said:—My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I beg to acknowledge my obligations to this large and influential assemblage for the honor which they have done me in drinking my health; to my friend, Mr. Gee, for the manner in which it was proposed, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the spirit in which it has been received. Surrounded as we are happily to-day by so many comparative strangers, I cannot regard the honor you have just paid me as anything personal to myself; but simply as a manifestation of that sympathy which Englishmen, and, above all, English Churchmen, ever exhibit towards those who seek to build up the waste places of Zion, and make Jerusalem a name and praise in the earth (applause.) It is gratifying for us to know that the example we have set, in beautifying the House of God, is being followed and copied in other parts of the diocese, and I trust the good work may be emulated in the humblest village of the county (applause.) I have also to thank you on behalf of the Churchwardens, and I take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge their patient perseverance and straightforwardness in the discharge of what is confessedly a most delicate and difficult duty; which has gained them (as they deserve) the good wishes, though not perhaps, at the moment, the kindest feelings of all, and must commend them to the approbation of all right-minded men (applause). I hope I may be allowed to revert for one moment to a name most dear to all my reverend friends; and in the presence of your Lordship, his successor, to return my sincere thanks to God, that although the father has passed away, the son of that reverend Prelate is this day among us. If there is, amidst the pleasures of this hour, one passing feeling of regret in my mind, it is caused by the absence of that high and holy man; and I confess that one word of meek approval from his gentle and loving spirit, would have been, on this occasion, an ample recompense for all the toils we have undergone (hear.) When first I announced to the late Bishop our intention of carrying out the works of restoration, he pointed out the difficulties of the task, (although he did not

courage us,) with that characteristic caution, which ever distinguished him: and his wise advice, if we have not followed it entirely, we have endeavoured at least to keep in sight the best of our ability (hear). But, Mr. Mayor, if that feeling of regret can in any way be diminished, it is that we are honored with the sanction and presence of the Prelate who, God's Providence, is his successor. Proud indeed may he be, that his first episcopal act has been to take part in the proceedings of this day; and I trust that the spirit inhaled throughout this undertaking, will be received as a proof to your Lordship, of the falsehood of statements which have appeared in the public prints, that the Church of Lincolnshire is as stagnant as her Fens (cheers). Let us hope, at the building this day restored to the worship of God, may not alone be looked upon as a material fabric; but that it may be made subservient to a far higher purpose, the building up of that spiritual and eternal fabric, of which the apostles and Prophets are the foundations, and Jesus himself the chief corner-stone (applause).

Col. T. B. LAWRENCE, who, on rising, was greeted with loud applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it is with extreme gratification that I rise to propose the toast which has been entrusted to me by the committee of arrangement, and which I know will not fail to be received with great satisfaction. It is "The health of the Mayor and Corporation of Boston" (cheers.) I have the honor to claim the acquaintance of several of the gentlemen who are so ably qualified to be the guardians of this community; and his worship the Mayor, so deservedly popular and so highly esteemed, I am proud to number among my most valued friends. I am not surprised that you should receive this toast with applause, and I feel that it would be superfluous for me to enlarge upon it, since the merits and abilities of the Mayor and Corporation are too well known to require any recommendation from me (hear, hear.) Those of my fellow-countrymen who accompany me to-day, are with myself deeply sensible of the privilege we enjoy, in being present on this interesting occasion in the ancient Borough of Boston; for in her daughter city, in Boston, New England, we were born and educated (hear, hear.) That ancient and time-honored Church (St. Botolph's) standing like a sentry watching over the welfare of this beautiful town, more than two centuries ago echoed with the voice of John Cotton, in honour of whom, as the clergyman of the first place of worship, our Boston was named. Although her child has somewhat outstripped her in growth, we by no means forget our parent, and the recent kindly interchange of tokens of friendship has added new ties of anxiety and good feeling (cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, to show you that I have some slight claim at least to connection with this town, I take the liberty of mentioning a little fact of a domestic nature, which may not be uninteresting. In the possession of my family, exists an object of great veneration, an ancient clock, which has been handed down through successive generations of my ancestors for two hundred years. The face of this precious relic still exhibits the date and place of its manufacture, "Boston, Lincolnshire." What wonderful changes have taken place in the new world since that clock first marked there the progress of time! We were ungrateful indeed to forget what we owe to our ancestors whose home had been here; those men and their associates laid the foundation, and by their high and holy principles determined the destiny of our mighty Republic; but of the vastness of the results they had no more conception than have the coral insects of the continents which they are gradually upheaving from the bosom of the ocean (much applause). A single fact will somewhat illustrate this statement; the early records of the colonial legislature of Massachusetts contain a grant for the laying out of a road from the village of Boston some ten or twelve miles into the western interior; to this grant the opinion of the legislature is appended, "that this was as far into the western forest as settlement or travels would ever extend." Now, from this point, more than one thousand miles of railway extend westward, and ere long, without doubt, double this amount will be added, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Two hundred and thirty years ago, American Boston was a mere waste, an untracked wilderness; the winds whistled through its trees, the Indian paddled his bark canoe along its beautiful waters, and wild animals roamed undisturbed through its forests. Now, it is a great city, numbering 150,000 inhabitants, echoing with the hum of busy trade, teeming with wealth,

the sails of its ships whitening every sea, and in point of commercial prosperity the second city of the American Continent (cheers). But, ladies and gentlemen, in looking back as a New Englander, with pleasure and with pride, to Old England, I cannot forget that to every part of my own country I am now closely allied, connected as I am to my fellow-citizens in all its sections, by the bonds of nationality, and united to them by sympathies of the same citizenship. And I cannot but embrace this opportunity to express the regret with which I see the domestic institutions of the States of the South made the subject of platform agitation in this country, and carried from the platform into the drawing-room (hear). My belief is, that such agitation in so delicate a question, however well meant, can only result in injury to the cause it is intended to benefit, and in fomenting divisions between two nations, which are united by so many ties of a common brotherhood and a common interest. The history of the past, gives England and America a co-partnership. Shakespeare and Milton, Raleigh and Bacon, Newton and Locke, and a hundred others, in their name and fame are as much the inheritance of my countrymen, as of your own: and I cannot but hope and believe that the sound, sterling common sense which we inherit alike from the same ancestors, will permit nothing to occur to excite feuds and jealousies on either side the broad Atlantic. Ladies and gentlemen, I have already detained you too long: permit me therefore to close, in again proposing the toast, and let me ask you to drink with all the honors, "The health of the Mayor and Corporation of Boston." (loud applause.)

THE MAYOR, in returning thanks on behalf of the corporation for the kind manner in which this toast had been proposed by his hon. and esteemed friend Col. Lawrence, and received by the meeting, alluded in terms of warm and grateful recognition to the late frequent interchange of mutual good offices and tokens of friendship between the "two Bostons," which he even ventured to hope might be attended with a happy influence upon the whole of the respective countries of which they formed a portion, and in alluding to the union and intimate fellowship of the Church and State within these realms, continued:—For what is the Church? is it not the whole company of the faithful, militant here on earth; amidst the toils, the trials, and the troubles of an erring and careful world: of which it has long ago been foretold, in the inspired words of prophecy, that "Kings shall be her nursing fathers, and Queens her nursing mothers?" And what is the State? is it not an entire society of men, of whom each one gives up some portion of that original liberty which might be too indefinite for actual enjoyment, in exchange for what, under a settled and enlightened form of Government, under just and equal laws, becomes a sound and well regulated freedom. Allow me to say that, in the order of the proposed arrangements, a meeting is to be held in this apartment to-morrow, when I trust the engagements of many around me will permit them to be present, which will be composed principally of our own fellow-townsmen and parishioners, perhaps not so much blessed with this world's goods as some of those now here, yet to whom the tidings of the gospel are not less dear—of that true story of peace, whose language is alike to all men, for all stand equally in need of it. And in conclusion I would utter my fervent prayer that the spirit which we humbly hope animates the heart of every one in this assemblage may never cease till we sleep in the grave, but be the fore-runner of a brighter and purer state of existence in a life yet to come (cheers).

F. L. HOPKINS, Esq., said: Mr. Mayor, my Lord, ladies and gentlemen, I have first to ask for the indulgence of this meeting; because I am unused to addressing large assemblies, and I have only been just called on to propose the next toast. When it was determined, 18 months ago, to re-pew the parish church, having procured the funds, the next thing was to select a person to whom the task of carrying out the wishes of the Committee should be entrusted. They may well congratulate themselves on the selection they then made of Mr. Place (hear.) In Committee, Mr. Place's conduct has been marked by the most studious courtesy towards all persons, evincing an earnest desire to avoid giving offence; while the manner in which he has performed his professional task must be satisfactory to all. I trust he will find in it a lasting memorial, and one more serviceable to him than anything we can accomplish (hear.) Whoever enters that church will ask, who has carried out the works

of restoration? and, when existing differences of opinion shall have subsided, I believe that every person will feel the highest pleasure in saying that it was Mr. Place who gave us that beautiful House of God to worship in (hear.) I beg to propose the health of Mr. Place, the architect (applause.)

G. G. PLACE, Esq., spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, my Lord Bishop, Mr. Hopkins, ladies and gentlemen, I beg sincerely to thank you for the very kind and handsome manner in which you have been pleased to receive my name on this most interesting occasion. Little more than two years ago I had the great good fortune to receive the high and distinguished appointment of architect to the restoration of St. Botolph's, Boston, the most magnificent parish Church in these dominions, not only for the grandeur of its architecture, but also for the greatness of its actual dimensions (hear.) This day have we brought to the bar of public opinion our long and anxious undertaking, and in all openness we ask for your verdict, nay, we have already received it. During the progress of the works, several matters of deep interest have been discovered, which are at present only known to the Committee and myself. I would therefore beg to inform you, that three feet below the present floor we discovered the remains of the present St. Botolph's predecessor*; and it was very similar to the Church at Sibsey a few miles north of Boston. In returning my thanks to you, I am well aware how far I shall fail, for I am no public speaker. Some have been pleased to question the sincerity of my Churchmanship; but I was born, baptized, and brought up an English Churchman, and with God's help I will ever remain the same. In matters of ritual arrangement, I ought to say but little before the present company; but it is a pleasing sight to see the Scriptures of the Most High God elevated upon the Lectern, before the face of the congregation, as in contradistinction to the sealed book of a withered branch of the true Church. I am glad to return my thanks to the whole Committee of restoration, as the executive for this great and highly influential assemblage, and the manner in which they acted upon my advice is most flattering to me. I owe great and lasting gratitude to the beloved Vicar of your parish, who always said to me "make things as good and beautiful as you can, but do not commit me to party one way or the other" (hear.) To the Churchwardens I owe the deepest gratitude, and I here confess that three more sound, and independent Churchmen cannot be found, for they have ever been ready to uphold the correctness of proper ritualism against the whims and fancies of others. After beginning the works, I made this committee a promise, and to-day I ask, what part of that promise has not been fulfilled? I am aware that I must not occupy you longer, but I am indeed elated to have been chosen along with yourselves to complete and finish the tower of Boston, that great and magnificent campanile which hath no equal in the Queen's dominions. Again allow me to thank you (applause).

W. H. ADAMS, Esq., rose to propose "the Mayor of Lincoln, and the Municipal Bodies of Lincolnshire" (applause.) There was one remark, he said, which had been uttered by Col. Lawrence, with which he quite agreed, and which was equally applicable to municipal bodies as to nations. All who were entrusted with the administration of public affairs should rather attend to their own business than travel out of their own provinces to make laws for others; and it

* The following extract, from the "Calendar of the Anglican Church," will be read with interest. The original Church alluded to by Mr. Place, is doubtless the building therein mentioned:—"S. BOTOLPH, born of noble English parents, went into France, and there became a monk, and returning to England, founded a monastery at a place called Icanhoe, by many supposed to be Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he passed his life in great sanctity, dying June 17th, 655, the day upon which he was commemorated in the old English calendar. He appears to have been very illustrious from his piety in this kingdom, upwards of fifty churches being dedicated in his honour; and "among the reste there was a goodly ancient church and monastery of Blackfriars erected in his honour in Lincolnshire, neere to the sea side, which in processe of tyme growing to a fayre market towne, was called thereof Botulph's-towne, and now, by the corruption of our language, is vulgarly known by the name of Boston."

would be for the interests of the world and the benefit of municipalities if they did not endeavour to dictate laws to others. Thank God we have nothing to apologise for in our institutions. We administered our own affairs in our own way, and it would ill become us as an independent nation to interfere with the business of others, which would be properly resented by all other nations (hear).

The MAYOR of LINCOLN (Mr. Hill), responded.

The Rev. J. H. OLDRID said: Mr. Mayor, my Lord Bishop and ladies and gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure that I rise to propose the next toast. I see, however, owing to the number of persons who are leaving the room, through the lateness of the hour, that I must at once propose my toast, otherwise those persons for whom it is designed will not receive the compliment we wish to pay them. I give you the health of the visitors, and in doing so I would beg to say on behalf of the parochial clergy, the committee, and the town generally, we are highly gratified by their presence on this occasion. But not only are we obliged to them for their company, but also for their kind assistance in carrying out our work of Church restoration. To show the extent of our obligation, I may state that during the last ten or twelve years, we have expended upon our church and national school-rooms nearly eleven thousand pounds. Now although the inhabitants of Boston have contributed most liberally, yet we are greatly indebted to our friends in the neighbourhood and at a distance for one third of this sum. On this ground, again, do I gladly propose the health of the visitors. But, Mr. Mayor, I should like to make a slight addition to my toast, by wishing them further "many happy returns of the day." By which I do not mean merely many happy returns of the 12th of May, but of many similar occasions. I think I may venture to say that we should be glad to visit our friends on their completing a work similar to our own, either the restoration of an old church, or the erection of a new one. And yet, on further thought, I will beg to recall what I said as to the anniversary of this day; for I recollect that, after all, our church is still incomplete, our work of restoration is not quite finished, we shall want a further sum of money to make our church what it nobly ought to be; and so we shall stand in need of some more kind help from our friends at a distance. I shall, therefore, venture to propose the health of the visitors, and many happy returns of the day, with the full conviction that in this toast, his Lordship, who is with us for the first time to-day, will most cordially join (applause).

Sir C. ANDERSON returned thanks.

The Company then separated.

In the evening, the church was again densely crowded. There was a full cathedral service, being Bridgwater in A., and Clarke in A.; the anthem, "Praise the Lord, oh my soul" (Mozart), was very beautifully sung. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Hills, vicar of Great Yarmouth. It was an eloquent, but very long discourse, so much so, that one-third of the congregation were compelled to leave the church before its conclusion, in order to save the special trains.

FRIDAY.

There were two services this day.

The Rev. W. F. J. Kaye, of Riseholme, (son of the late Bishop,) preached in the morning; and the Rev. S. Bridge in the evening. In the morning there was a full service. Nare's in F., and Purell's Anthem "Oh, give thanks." The congregations were large on each occasion.

After the morning service, about 1400 excellent plum-buns were given away, to the children of the Blue Coat, National, and Sunday Schools, as well as to those taught under Laughton's Charity. We are glad to state, that the humblest were not neglected, the children at the union being included in this mark of remembrance.

TEA MEETING IN THE PAVILION.—At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, upwards of 1100 of the humbler classes were treated to an excellent repast of tea, plum-cake, and bread-and-butter. The Vicar occupied the chair; and the Lecturer the vice-chair. Nothing could exceed the enjoyment of the humble but worthy guests, by whom the day will doubtless be long remembered. After tea, appropriate addresses were delivered by the Vicar, the Lecturer, and the Mayor. A great many spectators attended the interesting sight.

The total amount collected at the various services, is £561 2s. 7d.

ERRATA.

In Colonel LAWRENCE'S Speech, page 7, 30th line from the top, for "anxiety," read "amity" Also 25th line from the end of the speech, for I am *now* closely allied," read "I am *still more*" &c.



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
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Pageantry and Public Tribute Repay the Pilgrimage to England for the Restora- tion of Saint Botolph's

By Walter R. Whiting

Official Representative of the City of Boston
at the Restoration Ceremonies and Chair-
man of the Delegation

The lantern of St. Botolph's ceased to burn
When from the portals of that church he
came

To be a burning and a shining light
Here in the wilderness.

Longfellow, The New England Tragedies

* * *

LONGFELLOW saw a symbol in the ancient beacon which had served for centuries as a guide for mariners on the North Sea and wayfarers on the Fens, and which was allowed to go out when John Cotton and a large part of his flock went across the sea to give new Boston its name. For three hundred years thereafter the Old Stump was still a landmark for thirty miles over sea and land by day, but it vanished from the sight of men when night fell. But it was shining again when eighteen delegates from Boston, Massachusetts, arrived in Botolph's Town June 16, 1933, to take part in the services marking the restoration of the tower, light and bells with the aid of \$56,000 contributed by two thousand Massachusetts people under the leadership of Allan Forbes. Perhaps another Longfellow could see another symbol in this restoration of the old beacon by the citizens of new Boston.

The bells famous for centuries as among the finest in England were pealed for half an hour upon the arrival of our delegation, which was at once notified that the mayor and corporation were assembling in the municipal building to give us an official welcome. We were immediately escorted across the old market square, which was decorated with British and American flags, into the presence of the mayor, with his official robes, chain and mace, and greeted by him and his aldermen and councillors with warm speeches of friendship to which the writer responded by presenting Mayor Curley's gift of a beautifully bound volume of the history of Boston, Massachusetts, and letters from Governor Ely and the Collector of the Port.

Pageantry in the Church

The next two days were filled with impressive ceremonies, beginning with a procession to the great west doors which had not been opened since the repairs started two years ago. These doors were blessed by the Bishop of Lincoln and then opened; and the clergy and choir with the mayor, guests and corporation entered, followed by some two thousand people of the town. The sky had been overcast, but at the moment the doors were opened the sun came out and streamed through the stained glass windows of the great edifice, falling on the colorful robes of the ecclesiastical and civic dignitaries, making a scene of gorgeous pageantry. A choral communion followed, of great beauty and dignity with choir and organ music which could be matched in few churches in even our largest cities. In the old days Saint Botolph's was famed for having the "sweetest singers in all England," and it is evident that this tradition like so many others is being maintained. It was no surprise to learn later that the boy soprano soloist, with the voice of an angel and the roving eye of a small boy, had been recently loaned to Westminster Abbey.

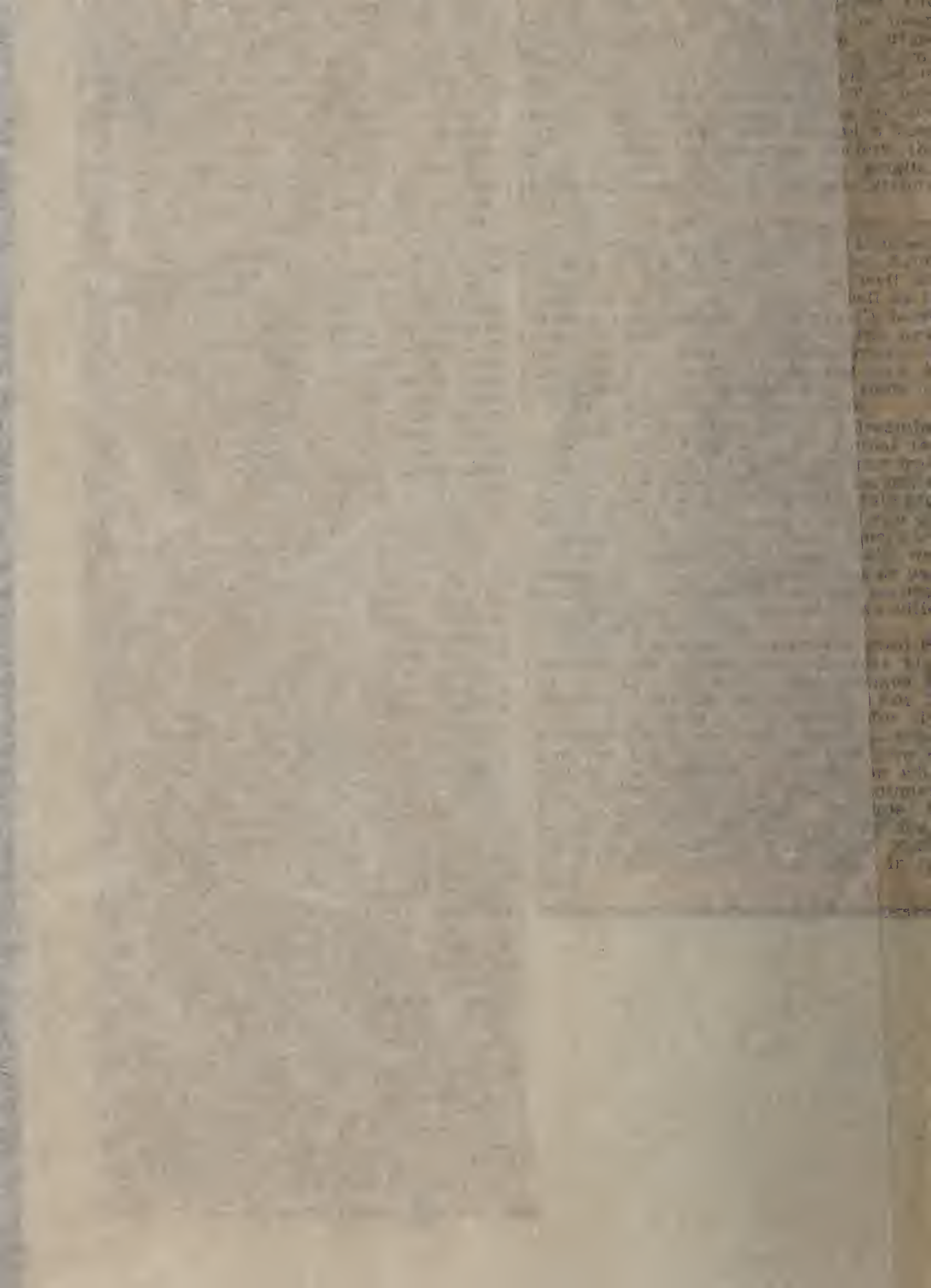
A civic luncheon followed in the as-

sembly rooms, at which the speeches were worthy of the past greatness of the old city, as were the refreshments, both solid and liquid. The main event of the next day was the ancient Seamen's Service which is conducted annually in the old church on the Sunday following St. Botolph's Day—a service already centuries old when Cotton, Bellingham, Hough, Hutchinson, Leverett, Quincy, Whiting and the ancestors of Longfellow, Whittier and of Phillips Brooks landed in Massachusetts.

Boston, Lincolnshire, once the second port of England, has shrunk to a population of seventeen thousand, but the old church still has the tallest and, to most people, the loveliest tower in England and the longest floor space unbroken by screen or partition of any church or cathedral in the country. Let no one forget that these people, with business prostrate and six times our taxes, themselves raised \$100,000 to repair the main body of the church, although nothing but new Boston's restoration of the tower was ever mentioned in the services or speeches.

Most of Us Trace to Boston

"Boston is a proud town," and although it may now be small, the dignity of centuries is maintained by the mayor, who is still the Admiral of the Port and entitled to a salute of six guns.







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